the approved design. Second, the County should work to define reasonable stormwater retrofits that meet the 95 percent rule and then allow redevelopment based on water quality benefits.

- *Monroe County should implement an O&M program for public stormwater management systems and inspection of private systems.* The O&M program adopted by the County should include routine maintenance for critical stormwater systems as well as routine inspection of others. Furthermore, private stormwater systems should receive proper maintenance with annual certification by owners.

- *Monroe County or South Florida Water Management District (SFWMD) should develop a stormwater well inventory.* Runoff from both public and private properties is discharged into drainage wells. Unfortunately, very little is known about the location, tributary area and land use draining to each well. While drainage wells provide significant stormwater flood relief, the benefits and impacts on water quality are not well documented because of the lack of information.

- *Monroe County and SFWMD should enforce existing regulations through inspection and as-built drawings.* Review of existing federal, state, regional and local stormwater regulations confirmed that sufficient regulatory controls exist. However, field inspections confirmed that many of the permitted systems were not built or are not maintained according to the permit. County and SFWMD inspectors should be trained in sediment and erosion control inspection.

- *Monroe County should pay special attention to marinas with respect to stormwater runoff.* Many of the stormwater quality problem areas identified in the Florida Keys were related to private marinas. Field inspections identified major problems that were related to runoff from material storage areas, unpaved areas, and lack of stormwater controls prior to discharge. The County should encourage the state to continue the Clean Marina Program, and marina retrofits should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis to meet the 95 percent rule.

- *Monroe County should encourage redevelopment and retrofit with reductions in impervious area.* Many of the existing stormwater problems occur as a result of development–associated increases in impervious surfaces and commensurate changes in volume, timing, peak flow, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff. The County should offer incentives to reduce impervious areas using vegetated and landscaped swales, rain gardens, bio-filters, and pervious pavement.

- *Monroe County should encourage the use of vegetated buffers and conservation measures.* As noted previously, the major water quality problems in the Florida Keys are a result of inadequate stormwater control. Simple, effective, controls consist of vegetated buffers such as swales, rain gardens, bio-filters and bio-retention. Also, water conservation methods such as re-use of stormwater runoff for residential irrigation, cisterns, rain barrels, and xeriscapinge also reduce runoff volume and associated pollutant loadings.

- *Monroe County should require all vegetated systems such as swales, medians, etc., to be planted with native vegetation to minimize maintenance.* Planting of vegetated systems with native plants will maintain the beauty of the Florida Keys' natural environment as well as minimize special maintenance. Public and private construction and development should be encouraged to use salt-tolerant plants near shoreline spray areas and other native plants away from the coast line.

- *With the support of federal, state, and regional governments, Monroe County should implement the recommended retrofit and rehabilitation projects to address existing problem areas.* Twenty-two retrofit and rehabilitation projects have been identified to address problem areas within Monroe County. The projects include improvements to be implemented by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (Heritage Bike Trail), Florida Department of Transportation (along US 1), Monroe County and Marathon. Three additional projects on private property have been considered as well: K-Mart in Marathon, Key Largo Trailer Village, and the Safe Harbor area on Stock Island. These represent example projects to illustrate the possible retrofit or rehabilitation of private property.

- *Where possible, FDOT should include stormwater controls as part of all Florida Keys projects, including bridge entrances and exits.* A review of existing designs and a field survey of FDOT systems showed that many areas have limited stormwater quality controls. Many of the bridge entrances and exits, especially in the Upper Keys discharge uncontrolled stormwater that contain significant sediment loads. Since the FDOT stormwater system is the major (and in some study areas, the only) stormwater control available, stormwater quality improvements will also result in improvements to nearshore waters.

2.5 Stormwater Runoff Study Prepared for the City of Key West

The Stormwater Runoff Study prepared for the City of Key West identified goals, alternatives, and recommendations for stormwater improvements for the City.

2.5.1 Goals of the Study

The stated purpose of the study is to identify and map the existing flooding locations and ultimately develop a Drainage Improvement Development Plan by prioritizing the documented flooding areas and analyzing alternative solutions for each area.

2.5.2 Alternatives Considered

The study considered six alternatives to address flooding:

- Roadside ditches
- Urban storm drain systems
- French drains

- Storage chambers
- Retention/detention ponds
- Gravity wells

Recommendation. Recommendations made for the program includes the following:

- Implement a City-wide maintenance program that would provide scheduled cleaning of the existing and/or proposed storm drain systems
- Implement a street sweeping program to keep the streets clean of yard debris and trash that would eventually block inlets and pipes.
- Install flap gates or similar devices on outfalls that discharge into the Atlantic Ocean or the Gulf of Mexico. This would help prevent tidal waters from entering the storm drain systems and flooding the roadways.
- The existing storm drain systems should be inventoried and mapped. This would include documenting the type, size, location, elevation, and condition of all inlets, manholes, pipes and outfalls. To accomplish this task, all structures that are filled with dirt and debris would need to be cleaned. This could be completed on each flooding location as they are chosen for improvements.
- Model the existing storm drain system associated with each flooding location and determine which improvements are necessary to alleviate the flooding problems and provide as much stormwater treatment as possible.

2.6 City of Key West Water Quality Improvement Program

The goal of this program was to facilitate the commitment by the City of Key West to "divert stormwater runoff away from Outstanding Florida Waters," and commitment to reducing infiltration, inflow and exfiltration in their sewer system.

Recommendation. Recommendations made for the program are listed here.

- Installation of five Pump-Assist Injection Well Systems built to BMP standards to prevent flooding, divert stormwater flow from outfalls and Outstanding Florida Waters and avoid nearshore water contamination.
- Elimination and/or retrofit of 63 outfalls to reduce or eliminate discharge of pollutants to nearshore waters.
- Installation of 239 injection wells to prevent flooding and divert stormwater flow from outfalls and sheet flow to Outstanding Florida Waters.
- Retrofit existing injection wells to provide additional treatment for oils and hydrocarbons.

2.7 City of Key West Long Range Stormwater Utility Plan

The stormwater utility plan for the City of Key West was directed at improving water quality and alleviating flooding problems.

2.7.1 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of the plan was to review studies previously prepared by KCA and CH2MHill and information regarding flooding problems after 1994, and make recommendations as to required future projects and funding to alleviate flooding and improve water quality in and around the City of Key West.

2.7.2 Alternatives Considered

Alternatives to address flooding due to storm surge, rain events, and standing water were evaluated as part of the plan and are briefly outlined below.

- Flooding due to storm surge
  - Increase the height of seawalls, beach berms and roadways around the perimeter of the Island
  - Place tide-valves on every outfall.
- Flooding due to intense rain events
  - Install French drain systems in higher elevation areas
  - Install outfalls and wells in lower elevation areas
- Flooding due to standing water
  - Install French drains
  - Regrade areas to drain onto existing drainage inlets or retention areas
  - Install infrastructure to tie into existing drainage systems

Recommendation. The plan presents the list of recommended improvements for various drainage areas within the City as wells as a recommended maintenance program. The recommended projects are listed here.

- Limited road reconstruction.
- Numerous drainage wells.
- Outfall treatment structures.
- Additional infrastructure (inlets and piping) to convey stormwater to existing systems or outfalls.

2.8 City of Key West Wastewater Enterprise Fund Capital Improvements Program

This wastewater improvements program addressed deep well injection, retrofitting and rehabilitation, access improvements, and reuse improvements for the City of Key West. Based on information provided by the City, this program included eight projects (listed below) planned for completion in 2013.

- Deep injection well
- Miscellaneous sewer system repairs
- Installation of manhole liners
- Installation of manhole rain guards
- South Duval Street sewer rehabilitation

- Wastewater reuse WWTF improvements
- Wastewater reuse distribution system
- Truman Annex Sewer

2.9 City of Key Colony Beach Sewer System Evaluation

The City of Key Colony Beach has repeatedly expended funds over the last five years in efforts to rehabilitate the existing wastewater collection system. The purpose of the sewer system evaluation was to assist the City in identifying additional sources of inflow and infiltration in the existing wastewater system for repair.

Recommendation. Based on the investigation, the recommended rehabilitation work included sliplining, point repairs and grouting.

2.10 City of Marathon Reuse Component for Central Wastewater Request For Proposal

Three alternatives for public access reuse systems were evaluated for a design period of twenty years, beginning in 2002 (listed below).

- A maximum reuse system where 100% of the average annual daily flow of domestic wastewater is reused in the design year.
- A medium reuse system where 33% of the average annual daily flow of domestic wastewater is reused in the design year.
- A minimum reuse system where 31% of the average annual daily flow of domestic wastewater is reused in the design year.

The maximum distribution of reuse water would require that nearly 1.6 mgd of treated effluent be stored and pumped to existing and future reuse water users. Total suspended solids (TSS) and chlorine residuals would be monitored to evaluate treatment. Unsuccessfully treated water would be diverted to the head of the plant to be retreated. Regulatory criteria require that reject storage and wet weather storage volumes equal one day flow and three days flow, respectively, at the average daily design flow. The FDEP LANDAP98 computer model was used to measure the quantity of wet weather storage needed. Approximately 0.52 mgd and 0.49 mgd of effluent, respectively, would be stored and pumped to a portion of reuse water users in the case of medium and minimum reuse systems.

The Marathon area and the Florida Keys in general currently practice water conservation, mainly due to the high cost of potable water. Therefore, relatively few sites, including residences, have irrigation systems. The report identified potential reuse sites which contained green areas that could be irrigated. Prior to implementing a reuse program, a survey must be taken to determine which sites would participate and then there must be a firm legally binding commitment to use reuse water at a guaranteed demand from reuse customers. Present value analyses indicated that minimum and medium reuse systems are possible choices. The maximum reuse system, due to its high capital costs, was deemed economically unfeasible. The project is not anticipated to have

adverse impacts to the biological, physical, or socioeconomic environment, assuming that design and specification requirements are met.

Recommendation. Minimum and medium reuse systems were recommended as a technically feasible treatment option and the future WWTF site at Crawl Key was recommended as the site location, while maximum reuse was not considered feasible. Recommendations relied on a guaranteed reuse demand by users.

2.11 Design/Build/Operate Wastewater Management System (DBOWMS) for the City of Marathon

The DBOWMS accompanied an RFP and is generally consistent with the Monroe County Sanitary Wastewater Master Plan and Marathon Wastewater Facilities Plan. Recommendations from the master plans appear to have been used to develop the RFP. As such, it does not appear that alternatives to the DBOWMS were considered. The specifications were intended to establish minimum technical requirements and level of quality for the treatment system to be constructed and operated for the City

Recommendation. The recommendations made as part of this document are consistent with the requirements of the RFP and are detailed below.

- Collect wastewater via a vacuum sewer system and transmit wastewater to a treatment facility with a design capacity of 1.52 mgd Annual Average Daily Flow (AADF), expandable to 2.0 mgd AADF.
- Provide an one treatment facility must produce effluent that meets AWT standards.
- Additional treatment processes required as part of the RFP include:
  - Influent flow metering and screening,
  - High-level disinfection,
  - Effluent disposal,
  - Sludge digestions, dewatering and storage, and
  - Odor control.
- Provide effluent disposal through deep injection wells and a reclaimed water system.

2.12 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Draft Programmatic Environmental Assessment

The Programmatic Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared by FEMA examined the likely effects of implementing a range of wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal alternatives proposed in the Keys. FEMA is considering the provision of funding assistance related to several proposed alternatives designed to improve wastewater treatment, and ultimately water quality in the Florida Keys. Alternatives presented in the EA parallel alternatives studied and approved for consideration by Monroe County in its master plan. This plan served as the base document in the description of wastewater treatment options. The EA addressed three alternatives:

Alternative 1. No Action Alternative: Under this alternative FEMA would not provide funds to the project applicants for wastewater improvements. Communities currently utilizing onsite

systems to manage wastes, such as cesspools and septic systems would have to construct either community or regional WWTFS or onsite wastewater nutrient reduction systems, to effectively manage waste nutrient to levels that meet the Florida Statutory Treatment Standards of 2010.

Alternative 2. Centralized Wastewater Treatment Facility Alternative: project applicants with FEMA grant funds would construct a new community or regional WWTF or perform facility upgrades to existing systems at selected locations in the Florida Keys. New construction of community and regional WWTFs would be targeted in densely populated areas, where the installation of central sewers would eliminate a high number of declining and inadequate on-site wastewater treatment methods such as septic tanks and cesspools.

Alternative 3. Onsite Treatment Upgrades: project applicants would use FEMA funds to convert onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTSs), such as cesspools and septic tanks with drainfields, to OWNRS to improve wastewater management in the Florida Keys. A biological nitrogen removal system coupled with a physical/chemical phosphorus removal system, disinfection (through chlorination or other means), and disposal through either subsurface drip irrigation systems or shallow injection wells are proposed under this alternative. Under this alternative, a "cluster system" would be designed such that multiple homes would use one OWNRS system.

Recommendation. The FEMA EA supports implementation of the Monroe County master plan and proposes that projects within the Florida Keys Aqueduct Authority and the Islamorada Village of Islands be implemented to reduce wastewater nutrient loading at selected County *hot spots.* FEMA monies through the Unmet Needs program would be used to establish their wastewater treatment objectives.

3.0 COST ESTIMATES

The estimated cost to implement all projects listed in the master plan is $529,624,949. The costs for each project were compiled from each respective plan and the accuracy of these cost estimates has not been scrutinized during the preparation of this document. It is assumed that these are "order-of-magnitude" estimates as defined by the American Association of Cost Engineers. These estimates are subject to change based on market conditions. As the FKWQIP moves forward, recent bid prices should be considered for refining estimated future costs.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Memorandum provides documentation of the analysis and recommendations presented in stormwater and wastewater planning documents for municipalities in Monroe County, Florida. The Memorandum will serve as the basis for the proposed action for the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement being developed in response to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500 to 1508), and Corps regulations for NEPA compliance (44 CFR Part 10) that direct the Corps to understand and take into consideration the environmental consequences of proposed Federal actions (projects) during decision making processes.

This Memorandum will also support preparation of the Program Management Plan (PMP) a document being prepared by the Corps to serve as a guide for program implementation. Stormwater and wastewater treatment recommendations developed by the municipalities in Monroe County and described in this document are integral to the success of the FKWQIP and provide the basis for development of the Master Program Project List to address water quality issues in the Keys. Municipalities will be requested to update the project list for inclusion in the PMP.

Stoker, Y.E., 1996, Effectiveness of a stormwater collection and detention system for reducing constituent loads from bridge runoff in Pinellas County, Florida: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 96-484, 38 p.

Appendix C

Readiness to Proceed Document Prepared by the Intergovernmental Task Force

Readiness to Proceed Criteria
Developed by the Monroe County Intergovernmental Task Force
Draft 6/22/01

To qualify for grant award, the following conditions must be met: All planning (including the selection of sites, wastwater/stormwater systems to be implemented, reclaimed water evaluation, and financing must be complete; sites must be established as available for the intended purposes, public participation must be documented; and a (design/build/operate), (design/build) or a construction contract would have to be either executed or authorized for execution by the project sponsor's governing body.

1. SITES All Project sites shall be:

   a) Identified. Legal descriptions of the properties, including boundary surveys, shall be complete for all required project sites. When all work will be in existing easements or rights of way or on property otherwise owned by the project sponsor, only the identification of the sites (s) will be necessary.

   b) Determined environmentally and technically suitable. Environmental Assessments complete. If determined necessary Environmental Impact Statements completed. Initial geo-technical evaluations of sites, as necessary to assure feasibility of construction shall be completed. When all work will be in existing easements or rights of way or on property otherwise owned by the project sponsor and properly zoned, the foregoing determination will be unnecessary.

   c) Available. Sufficient interest must be held, by the local government, in the sites to enable uninterrupted construction. Sufficient interest means ownership, easement, right-of-way, formal agreement enabling construction, contract for purchase, formal option for purchase/lease with willing seller, or initiation of condemnation process.

   d) Sites shall have the appropriate legal zoning designations(s).

2.1 ENGINEERING FOR WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

   a) Identification of treatment plant capacity, treatment level, and treatment processes.

   b) Identification of Collection and transmission system technology and preliminary layout.

   c) Physical overlay of treatment plant process units and disposal facilities on plant site location survey.

2.2 ENGINEERING FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

a) Identification of treatment and disposal facilities or methods.

b) Identification of conveyance and storage capacities.

3. PLANNING DOCUMENTATION.

a) All wastewater/stormwater planning must be complete and the recommendations, including those for reuse of reclaimed water, contained in the planning documents must be adopted by the local government. The recommendations are to be reflected in the procurement or contract documents.

b) The financial plan identifying the rates, fees, and charges associated with providing wastewater/stormwater management services. under the different grant funding levels identified by the Intergovernmental Funding Task Force. Information on customer base, location and level of services shall be reflected in the procurement of contract documents for wastewater management services. The plan shall address all capital costs (including financing) operation and maintenance costs.

b.1) The financial plan shall identify the amount(s) and source(s) of the non-federal share (State Revolving Loan Program, commercial lending, bonds, dedicated local revenues, etc.) of the project costs. associated with the different grant funding levels identified by the Intergovernmental Funding Task Force.

b.2) The financial plan shall identify the nature and amount of all estimated costs, both for the project sponsor's wastewater/stormwater management system and for additional work, if any, associated with the system for which individual property owners will be directly responsible.

b.3) A commitment from a financing entity to make available the non-federal share of the project costs must be documented.

4. LEGAL

a.) Connection ordinance for wastewater management systems. The connection ordinance shall describe all existing wastewater conditions subject to mandatory connection.

b.) Pretreatment ordinance for wastewater systems. The pre-treatment ordinances shall describe the conditions under which wastes may be discharged to the system.

c.) User charge or fee provisions for wastewater/stormwater management systems. Draft ordinance/resolution provisions shall describe the structure of rates, fees, and charges. It shall describe the conditions and process under which the schedule of rates, fees, and charges will be changed.

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. Public participation shall be complete for the following activities:

a) Selection of project sites to be acquired for the project.

b) Establishment of ordinances/resolutions.

c) Adoption of recommendations for wastewater/stormwater management options and reuse.

d) Financial planning.

6. FUNDING LEVEL. The acceptance of any federal grant funds shall not be contingent upon the receipt of additional federal/state funds in subsequent appropriations.

7. DEADLINES FOR READINESS-TO-PROCEED

a) Quarterly Progress Assessment Meeting shall be held by the intergovernmental Task Force.

b) The deadline for establishing Readiness-To-Proceed for fiscal year 2002 Grant Funds shall be June 30, 2002.

Appendix D

Revised Readiness to Proceed Document Prepared by the PDT

Revised Readiness to Proceed Criteria for the Florida Keys Water Quality Improvement Program Wastewater and Stormwater Projects
2/23/03

This document was developed by the Program Delivery Team for the Florida Keys Water Quality Improvement Program

To qualify for grant award, the following conditions must be met: All planning (including the selection of sites, wastwater/stormwater systems to be implemented, reclaimed water evaluation, and financial planning must be complete; sites must be established as available for the intended purposes, public participation must be documented; and a (design/build/operate), (design/build) or a construction contract bid or proposal would have to be received and either executed or authorized for execution by the project sponsor's governing body within six (6) months of availability of grant funds.

1. SITES All Project sites shall be:

   a) Identified. Legal descriptions of the properties, including boundary surveys, shall be complete for all required project sites. When all work will be in existing easements or rights of way or on property otherwise owned by the project sponsor, only the identification of the sites (s) will be necessary.

   b) Determined environmentally and technically suitable. Environmental Assessments underway. Initial geo-technical evaluations of sites, as necessary to assure feasibility of construction shall be completed. When all work will be in existing easements or rights of way or on property otherwise owned by the project sponsor and properly zoned, the foregoing determination will be unnecessary.

   c) Available. Sufficient interest must be held, by the local government, in the sites to enable uninterrupted construction. Sufficient interest means ownership, easement, right-of-way, formal agreement enabling construction, contract for purchase, formal option for purchase/lease with willing seller, or initiation of condemnation process.

   d) Sites shall have the appropriate legal zoning designations(s).

2.1 ENGINEERING FOR WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

   a) Identification of treatment plant capacity, and treatment level.

   b) Identification of Collection and transmission system technology and preliminary layout.

c) Physical overlay of treatment plant process units and disposal facilities on plant site location survey.

2.2 ENGINEERING FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.

a) Identification of treatment and disposal facilities or methods.

b) Identification of conveyance and storage capacities.

3. PLANNING DOCUMENTATION.

a) All wastewater/stormwater planning must be complete and the recommendations, including those for reuse of reclaimed water, contained in the planning documents must be adopted by the local government. The recommendations are to be reflected in the procurement or contract documents.

b) The financial plan identifying the method of collecting rates, fees, and charges associated with providing wastewater/stormwater management services. Information on customer base, location and level of services shall be reflected in the procurement of contract documents for wastewater management services. The plan shall address all capital costs (including financing) operation and maintenance costs.

b.1) The financial plan shall identify the amount(s) and source(s) of the non-federal share (State Revolving Loan Program, commercial lending, bonds, dedicated local revenues, etc.) of the project costs.

b.2) The financial plan shall identify the nature and amount of all estimated costs, both for the project sponsor's wastewater/stormwater management system and for additional work, if any, associated with the system for which individual property owners will be directly responsible.

b.3) A commitment from a financing entity to make available the non-federal share of the project costs must be documented.

4. LEGAL

a.) Connection ordinance for wastewater management systems. The connection ordinance shall describe all existing wastewater conditions subject to mandatory connection.

b.) Pretreatment ordinance for wastewater systems. The pre-treatment ordinances shall describe the conditions under which wastes may be discharged to the system.

c.) User charge or fee provisions for wastewater/stormwater management systems. Draft ordinance/resolution provisions shall describe the structure of rates, fees, and charges. It shall describe the conditions and process under which the schedule of rates, fees, and charges will be changed.

5. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. Public participation shall be complete for the following activities:

a) Selection of project sites to be acquired for the project.

b) Establishment of ordinances/resolutions.

c) Adoption of recommendations for wastewater/stormwater management options and reuse.

d) Financial planning.

6. FUNDING LEVEL. The acceptance of any federal grant funds shall not be contingent upon the receipt of additional federal/state funds in subsequent appropriations.

Appendix E

Funding Allocation Scheme Prepared by the Intergovernmental Task Force

Distribution Formula Approved by the Intergovernmental Task Force and presented for approval to the various Municipal Governments of the Florida Keys:

On the issue of the prioritization of projects for the $100 million federal appropriation, the Intergovernmental Task Force determined that the immediate priority should be Key West stormwater and the three large municipal central wastewater treatment systems. It was acknowledged that Key West had stepped aside from a population-based claim on funds with the understanding that they would be a funding priority.

The IGTF recommended that all the priority projects should participate in any funding that occurs until such time as their promised amounts of funding were reached, as long as all such prioritized projects were deemed "ready to proceed" within the fiscal year in which an appropriation was made (see "readiness to proceed" document). If, however, any of those wastewater facility projects were not ready, Key West would see additional funds (and/or a higher percentage of funds) of its total to be received. Both Layton and Key Colony Beach would be a later year priority.

The following scenarios were allowed and supported by the group:

Should the $30 million appropriation be made, it would be divided as follows:

$8.5 million	Unincorporated Monroe	28.33%
$8.5 million	Islamorada	28.33%
$8.5 million	Marathon	28.33%[1]
$4.5 million	Key West	15%
Totals: $30 million		100%

The percentages above would hold for all projects ready for funding within the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made. If any of the wastewater projects proposed for funding should be found to be "not ready," then the division would be as follows:

$9.85 million	Wastewater Project One	32.83[2]%
$9.85 million	Wastewater Project Two	32.83%
$10.3 million	Key West	34.33%
Totals: $30 million		100%

If two of the above mentioned wastewater projects were determined to be "not ready," the division would be as follows:

$19.7 million	Wastewater Project One	65.67%
$10.3 million	Key West	34.33%
Totals: $30 million		100%

[1] Note that these figures will not always add up to 100% because of the decimal places proceeding beyond where demonstrated within the text of these minutes. Where decimals extend beyond that reflected here, 100% is a rough equivalent of the figures noted in the minutes, but an actual equivalent of the full figure, were its full decimal equivalent represented.

[2] See Footnote 1 above.

Should the appropriation be less than $30 million, the division of funds would follow the percentages outlined above, not the numeric figures, for each of the scenarios detailed. For example, if the appropriation were to be $15 million, and all parties were deemed to be "ready" within the appropriation fiscal year, the division would be as follows:

$4.25 million	Unincorporated Monroe	28.33[3]%
$4.25 million	Islamorada	28.33%
$4.25 million	Marathon	28.33%
$2.25 million	Key West	15%
Totals: $15 million		100%

If any one of the wastewater projects should not be ready to proceed, the division would be as follows:

$4.925 million	Wastewater Project One	32.83[4]%
$4.925 million	Wastewater Project Two	32.83%
$5.15 million	Key West	34.33%
Totals: $15 million		100%

Once an appropriation is made or scheduled to be made, the Intergovernmental Task force will sit down with its state partners to review quarterly the readiness status of each and every prioritized project. If an amount of funding that is presumed too small to be divided, the IGTF fill immediately schedule a meeting to propose funding for a project or project(s) for which substantial progress can be made SHOULD the IGTF determine that the funding formula proposed above is not workable under that condition.

Note that this entire funding scenario is based on the conviction of the Intergovernmental Task Force that we are stronger standing together, and supporting one another in everyone's moving forward. This funding formula is based upon a commitment by every municipal government to make progress on water quality issues, and to stand together until all such projects are funded.

Note also that, because state funding may well be forthcoming BEFORE the federal funds are in place, those funds will need to be made available along the lines of the distribution formula expressed above (for the federal funds) so that those priority projects may establish their "readiness to proceed" as quickly as possible).

END

[3] See Footnote 1 above.
[4] See Footnote 1 above.

Exhibit B

TABLE 3.3 INITIAL PROJECTS

Table 3.3 Initial Projects

Entity	Project Priority	Project Name	Project Type SW/WW	Hot Spot Area?	Readiness (Out of 20)	Projected Cost	Potential Allowance from Federal Funding	Local Match
Key West	1	Stormwater Projects 1-89	SW		20	$ 15,964,567	$ 10,300,000	$ 5,664,567
Subtotal Key West						**$ 15,964,567**	**$ 10,300,000**	**$ 5,664,567**
Layton	1	Long Key Estates, City of Layton, area adjacent to US1	WW	Y	11	$ 4,650,000	$ 1,582,250	$ 3,067,750
Subtotal Layton						**$ 4,650,000**	**$ 1,582,250**	**$ 3,067,750**
Key Colony Beach	1	City of Key Colony Beach Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	WW		20	$ 335,000	$ 217,750	$ 117,250
Subtotal Key Colony Beach						**$ 335,000**	**$ 217,750**	**$ 117,250**
Marathon	1	Marathon I - Little Venice	WW	Y	20	$ 11,200,000		$ 11,200,000
	2	Conch Key	WW	Y	18	$ 2,600,000		$ 2,600,000
	3	Marathon II	WW	Y	20	$ 39,963,902	$ 25,976,536	$ 13,987,366
	4	Marathon III	WW	Y	20	$ 34,016,624	$ 3,323,464	$ 30,693,160
Subtotal Marathon						**$ 87,780,526**	**$ 29,300,000**	**$ 58,480,526**
Islamorada	1	Plantation Key Colony Phase I	WW	Y	20	$ 10,125,000		$ 10,125,000
	2	Plantation Key Colony Phase IA	WW	Y	20	$ 525,817	$ 341,781	$ 184,036
	3	Plantation Key Colony Phase II	WW	Y	20	$ 10,791,982	$ 7,014,788	$ 3,777,194
	4	Plantation Key	WW	Y	10	$ 41,599,546	$ 21,943,431	$ 19,656,115
Subtotal Islamorada						**$ 63,042,345**	**$ 29,300,000**	**$ 33,742,345**
Key Largo	1	PAED 19/20 - Tavernier KL Regional	WW	Y	20	$ 11,759,286		$ 11,759,286
	2	PAED 18 - KL Trailer Village, Ect	WW	Y	20	$ 8,400,000		$ 8,400,000
	3	PAED 18 - Cross Key Waterway Estates, Etc.	WW	Y	4	$ 10,369,553	$ 6,740,209	$ 3,629,344
	4	PAED 16 / Area A	WW	Y	4	$ 1,881,052	$ 1,881,052	
Subtotal Key Largo						**$ 32,409,891**	**$ 8,621,261**	**$ 23,788,630**
Monroe County	1	Stock Island - KWRU	WW	Y	20	$ 4,600,000		$ 4,600,000
	2	Boca Chica - Big Coppitt	WW	Y	14	$ 13,065,988	$ 8,492,892	$ 4,573,096
	3	Bay Point	WW	Y	15	$ 4,505,513	$ 2,928,584	$ 1,576,930
	4	Big Pine Regional - Whispering Pines	WW	Y	10	$ 12,390,161	$ 8,053,605	$ 4,336,556
	5	Big Pine Regional - Doctor's Arm	WW	Y	10	$ 7,321,459	$ 1,203,658	$ 6,117,801
Subtotal Monroe County						**$ 41,883,121**	**$ 20,678,739**	**$ 21,204,383**
Totals						**$ 246,065,450**	**$ 100,000,000**	**$ 146,065,450**